

WILLIAM HAMILTON (1783–1856) AND THE PRODROMUS
PLANTARUM INDIAE OCCIDENTALIS (1825)

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HAMILTON's *Prodromus* was published in the interval between the descriptive work of Olaf Swartz (1788–1806) and Martin Vahl (1798–1807) and Grisebach's *Flora of the British West Indian Islands* (1859–1864). The publication contains descriptions of plants occurring between the Bahama Islands and Guyana, Venezuela, and Colombia, including all of the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Twenty-four new genera were described, of which four (*Phymosia*, *Rhytachne*, *Torulinium*, and *Emmotum*) are currently accepted. Two genera, *Etericius* (Rubiaceae?) and *Cypellium* (Styracaceae?) have not been satisfactorily placed to family in recent botanical studies. Of the 222 species listed, 153 were indicated (by a dagger) as new. Gillis compiled from this volume a list of 15 names that have not been included in *Index Kewensis* or its supplements. Other binomials represent new names or new combinations, which have also not been indexed. Subsequent monographers have found Hamilton's work difficult to use. The binomials have been credited to Hamilton, Desvaux, Desvaux in Hamilton, or Desvaux ex Hamilton. Hamilton collected in the West Indies, studied and described living material, and had access to the herbarium of Desvaux. Hamilton's own collections applicable to the *Prodromus* are said to be in Paris and Charkov, but none has been located (Stafleu, 1963, p. 191). The names of numerous Hamilton species from the Lesser Antilles will remain dubious until collections can be located.

Hamilton usually cited "Herb. Prof. Desv." without indicating a collector. Desvaux's herbarium has been perplexing to subsequent workers. Following Desvaux's death in 1856, his general herbarium was sold by his son to Alphonse Lavallée. Although it was advertised as 40,000 sheets, Bonnet (1907, p. 276, footnote) felt that this was an exaggeration. Lavallée moved the collection to Segrez (Seine-et-Oise). It was given to the Museum of Natural History, Paris, by his widow in 1896 (Bureau, 1896). The collection has been subsequently integrated into the general herbarium. Desvaux did not personally collect botanical specimens beyond the region of Angers. He received specimens from many correspondents, but the collector is not noted and the area stated is rarely specific. De Candolle (1880) noted, "Les omissions ou indications fausses de pays et la similitude de certains échantillons avec ceux du Muséum rendent cet herbier fort curieux." Hamilton's personal collections have not been located in the Desvaux herbarium, although Hamilton mentioned seeing living material and apparently made specimens. The collec-

tions from Jamaica in the Desvaux herbarium were probably obtained from his father-in-law, Tussac, who had collected in Jamaica. Guyanan material may have been acquired from Richard. Killip (1938) suggested that the type of *Passiflora cyathophora* Ham. was a Richard collection, while the type of *Passiflora gossypifolia* Ham. was from Poiteau.

Recently, Dr. George R. Proctor, with the assistance of Dr. Alicia Lourteig, was able to locate a number of specimens in Paris that had been cited by previous authors. All bear a Museum of Paris label with the notation "Herbier de N. A. Desvaux"; the majority are indicated as gifts of Mme. Vve. Lavallée in 1896. However, the label on a specimen of *Balantium cordifolium* indicates that it was from the herbarium of Adrien de Jussieu, given by his children in 1857. All of the specimens seen to the present bear Desvaux's hand on part of the label, usually with the scientific name followed by "Desvaux" and the reference to Hamilton's *Prodromus*. The specimens are fragments and are rarely more than small bits. Perhaps in time all of the voucher specimens for the names in Hamilton's *Prodromus* will be located in the general herbarium in Paris.

Before his death on June 20, 1979, Dr. Gillis was working toward a new flora of the Bahama Islands. He was awarded a grant from the Penrose Fund of the American Philosophical Society to visit Paris and London to seek out Hamilton specimens. In a report to the American Philosophical Society, he wrote, "Photographs were taken of all specimens that were found. Other specimens of Hamilton, representing the other one hundred eleven names published in the *Prodromus*, were examined and annotated as time permitted" (Gillis, 1979). In a cooperative effort, Howard had compiled a list of the plants of the Lesser Antilles that Gillis was to seek, and a joint publication was planned. Dr. John Beaman kindly located a file on Hamilton in Gillis's office after his death. A brief introduction to a paper was outlined, but the majority of the notes on individual species bear cryptic marks that can not be interpreted. The photographs have not been located. The present paper is an attempt to record what is known of William Hamilton and the specimens basic to the *Prodromus*.

William Hamilton appears to have been a perplexing, misunderstood, and poorly known individual. A brief notice of his death on May 23, 1856, in the Octagon House, Union Street, Plymouth, England, at the age of 73, was published in the *Plymouth, Devonport & Stonehouse Herald* on May 31, 1856. Thus it can be determined that Hamilton was born in 1783, but where and when are not known. He attended the University of Dublin from 1799 to 1805 and received a B.A. degree. He received an M.A. from Oxford University in 1808, and a Bachelor of Medicine degree in 1809. Years later, in an application for a Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, Hamilton wrote, "Soon after this event, having first published a small Medical Work (now I believe out of print), I went abroad and spent a considerable number of years travelling among the various islands of the West Indies, from whence I transmitted to the late Sir Joseph Banks an Account of the memorable eruption of Morne Agarou, in the island of St. Vincent, which was read before the Royal Society, and honoured as I have reason to believe with a place in their transactions"

(Hamilton, 1832–35). This account has not been located in the published records of the Royal Society. The eruption occurred April 27, 1812.

Hamilton (1832–1835) stated, “During my absence from England I applied with considerable assiduity to the Medical Botany of the different places which I visited, and instituted experiments for the purpose of determining the properties of various Plants, the growth of our Colonies, and ascertaining their applicability to the several purposes of the Arts, Manufactures, Domestic Economy, Commerce or Medicine. . . .”

Hamilton arrived in the West Indies in March, 1810, and “quitted the tropics” in 1817. A full chronology of this period eludes us. We know from comments in articles cited in his bibliography that Hamilton was on Nevis on April 27, 1812, and again in May and June of 1814. In May, June, and July, 1815, he was on Dominica, and in January, 1816, on Guadeloupe. He wrote of being in Haiti in the months of January through July but did not specify the year. He visited “the Danish territories,” probably St. Thomas and St. Croix, at unspecified dates; spent a Christmas on Nevis; visited Antigua and Barbados; was a “resident at Scarborough,” Tobago, in an October; and spoke of “Puerta d’España” on Trinidad. After he returned to England he stated, “I availed myself of every opportunity to improve my acquaintance with the Botany of Equinoctial America and its Islands, with the double view of arranging the materials I had collected during my travels and preparing myself for a second and more advantageous visit to the same regions . . .” (Hamilton, 1832–1835). In an undated letter (Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Banks Corresp. 160–162) about 1819, Hamilton wrote to Sir Joseph Banks, “Doctor Hamilton has the honour of submitting to Sir Joseph Banks a specimen of the Flora Occidentalis upon which he is engaged, and will feel much obliged by any advice or information which Sir Joseph may find leisure to give him. . . . Owing to the dearness and rarity of Swartz Flora—a compendium of West Indian Botany must he conceives be an acceptable present to the Visitor to the Antilles—and the only question is how far he can be deemed competent to the task of its completion. Mr. Brown [Robert Brown, librarian for Sir Joseph Banks at this time] perhaps may find leisure amidst his other useful occupations to favour him with a few suggestions—having in mind however that the person who requires them is as yet but a mere novice in the Science. . . .” Hamilton added to this letter a résumé in French of a message he had sent to Baron de Dupuy at Cap Henri (Haiti), asking that living plants of *Krameria* and *Theophrastus* be sent to the Royal Botanical Gardens.

Thus it appears that Hamilton was engaged in preparing a “flora occidentalis” by 1820. As he later indicated (Hamilton, 1832–1835), he applied for a vacancy in the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship in 1821. Unfortunately, he applied too late—all votes were “pre-engaged.” He then went to France, where he “pursued the study of tropical botany, under the auspices of the learned and amiable Mr. Desvaux, professor of Botany at the University of Angers, and with the assistance of his rich and extensive herbarium.” His absence from England prevented him from applying for the second vacancy in the Radcliffe fellowship, which occurred in 1822. Why Hamilton chose France

for study rather than a British institution is not known. Throughout his career he appears to have been a *persona non grata* in his own country. "Soon after my return from France," Hamilton wrote, "I prepared and published, as the first fruits of my Botanical Studies, a 'Prodromus Plantarum Indiae Occidentalis,' a small octavo volume, containing the Characters of some New Genera, the Descriptions of some New Species, and the revision of some errors in former works on the same subject. For this little work, which was published by Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz, of Soho-square, in 1825, I was honoured with a Letter of Thanks by the National Institute of France" (Hamilton, 1832–1835).

On July 10, 1830, Hamilton wrote from Plymouth to W. J. Hooker in Glasgow of his plans "to arrange and publish in monthly or quarterly numbers 'til complete, a complete Flora of the West Indies—a work which is undoubtedly a desideratum and an important one in West Indian botany." Neither a publication nor a manuscript of this work has been located. In an article in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* (5: 31. 1846), Hamilton referred to his unpublished flora of the Antilles and quoted a "note as I find it entered in my manuscript."

At some time between 1832 and 1835, Hamilton (who then signed himself "William Hamilton M. B. And Corresponding Member of the Medico-Botanical Society of London") applied to His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and nine other "Electors under the Will of the late Dr. Radcliffe" for the "approaching vacancy in Doctor Radcliffe's Travelling Fellowship." The application was a printed document (Hamilton, 1832–1835) indicating his interest in returning to the tropics and "exploring those interesting regions over which the illustrious Humboldt has shed a classic glory, and treading, although by no means *pari passu*, in his distinguished footsteps." There is no indication whether Hamilton was successful with this application. In 1838 he wrote that he was refused a post as "Stipendiary magistrate" because he wanted to pursue botanical studies in the intervals not occupied by magisterial duties. It was during this period that he was regularly writing letters to the *Gardener's Magazine* regarding plants of the American tropics, and Lanjouw and Stafleu (1957) recorded that Kew received specimens of "medicinal plants" from Hamilton collected between 1829 and 1838.

Hamilton's *Prodromus* was published in October, 1825. William Stearn has noted in the copy in the library of the British Museum (Natural History) that "a copy was presented to the Linnaean Society by the author on 11 Nov. 1825." No contemporary reviews of this work have been located, and later authors have not been kind in their comments. Grisebach (1859–1864, p. vii) stated that Hamilton's *Prodromus* "is a pamphlet on certain new or doubtful species, but which for the most part cannot be identified." In the text of *Flora of the British West Indian Islands*, Grisebach appears to have accepted two species, *Eriochloa punctata* and *Sporobolus purpurascens*, both of which he attributed to Hamilton. An additional six species attributed to Hamilton are cited in synonymy. The genus *Tobinia* (with five species), published by Hamilton, was attributed to Desvaux by Grisebach.

Urban (1898) seemed to indicate that Desvaux sent specimens to Hamilton,

but there is no other confirmation of this. Urban further stated (free translation), "Moreover, some well-known species are to some extent redescribed with unnecessary modifications of the names. Since the diagnoses are usually too brief, or too few in characteristics, with many species also obviously transferred to incorrect genera, and since the originals are accessible to ever fewer botanists, this little work has been a cross and a scandal for all those concerned with West Indian or Guyanan flora. We must consider ourselves fortunate, therefore, that Hamilton did not fulfill his intention to describe all West Indian plants in a larger work." Urban is known to have annotated two specimens and to have corrected the identification of one (*Rhus rufescens* Ham. = ***Brunella comocladifolia*** Humb. & Bonpl.). Still other names, placed in synonymy in various entries in the *Symbolae Antillanae*, are indicated in the list of equivalents in this paper.

None of the genera named *Hamiltonia* by various authors is named after this William Hamilton. Apparently Desvaux named one specimen *Acacia hamiltonii*, and Hamilton published this in the *Prodromus*. Other taxa described in the *Prodromus* have subsequently been renamed in Hamilton's honor, among them a *Pennisetum* and a *Fimbristylis* by Steudel, an *Ardisia* by A. de Candolle, a *Peperomia* by Miquel, and a *Rhynchospora* by Kunth.

The entries in Hamilton's *Prodromus* are given localities in specific or general areas: 41 from Guyana; 37 from Hispaniola plus 4 from Santo Domingo and 6 from Haiti; 30 from Jamaica; 21 from the Antilles; 17 from Ind. Occ.; 15 from Nevis; 12 from Cayenne; 8 from Puerto Rico; 7 from St. Kitts; 4 from Guadeloupe; 3 each from Cartagena, Martinique, the Bahamas, and Carribeis; 2 each from St. Thomas, Cuba, Caracas, Tobago, and Dominica; and 1 each from the Barbados and Antigua. Most of the specimens are cited as "Herb. Prof. Desv.," although 28 are indicated as living ("V." or "v.v.") or as dried material ("s.v.").

The *Prodromus* was dedicated to N. A. Desvaux, and it was indicated that he at one time participated in the work. In the preface Hamilton stated, if we correctly interpret the difficult Latin, "The new genera now published for the first time in this small book are brought together on purpose: no recently discovered species is described of which I do not have either specimens or drawings, or descriptions personally prepared at the time the plants were observed growing *in situ*, or specimens well-preserved in Prof. Desvaux's herbarium with descriptions and illustrations accurately prepared by him." Elsewhere Hamilton said of Desvaux, "This distinguished gentleman not only made the treasures of his very rich herbarium accessible with absolute freedom but also honoured me with his counsel and help." He noted also that any errors were his own. It is clear that all the taxa described in the *Prodromus* should be attributed to Hamilton alone.

The specimens from many areas where Hamilton did not visit were from the collections assembled by Desvaux. Other taxa from islands that Hamilton did visit may have been described in the field, represented by drawings or possibly by specimens, or studied later when seeds that Hamilton collected or obtained were grown. For some there is no indication that specimens were prepared. *Cyrtopodium elegans*, the plant represented in the tinted

frontispiece, is indicated by Hamilton only as a living plant. Dr. Leslie Garay has informed us, however, that a herbarium specimen does exist in the Paris collections.

In the *Pharmaceutical Journal* Hamilton (1847) wrote, "Nearly thirty years have elapsed since I quitted the happy regions of the tropics, and, in the interval, a variety of other subjects have claimed my attention. My specimens have been almost all lost or mislaid, and only a few scattered notes, the disjecta membra of my former labours, are in existence."

A few of Hamilton's new species appear to have been attempts to validate the previous use of a name in Desfontaines's "Cat. Hort. Paris." since Hamilton cited the name as "sine descr." Occasionally Hamilton indicated ("s.v.") that a specimen of a particular taxon was in the Desvaux herbarium. For some binomials that we have indicated as new names or new combinations, Hamilton may have given the basionym and the country but omitted any indication that he had seen a specimen, suggesting that specimens were not in the Desvaux herbarium.

HAMILTON'S NEW GENERA

In the preface to the *Prodromus* (xiv-xvi), Hamilton listed the essential characteristics of 14 new genera. These can be evaluated as follows:

APATITIA. Credited to Desvaux in Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 107). Listed as a *nomen rejiciendum* of **Bellucia** Raf. (Stafleu, 1978).

BALANTIUM. Credited to Desvaux ex Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 172). Rejected as a later homonym of *Balantium* Kaulf. (1824) (Dicksoniaceae). Now regarded as a synonym of **Parinari** (Chrysobalanaceae).

CORDIOPSIS. Credited to Desvaux ex Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 421). Generally regarded as a synonym of **Cordia** L.

LOPHIA. Credited to Desvaux in Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 1003). To be regarded as a synonym of **Alloplectus** Martius, *nomen conservandum*.

NEMUM. Credited to Desvaux ex Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 1157). To be regarded as a synonym of **Scirpus** L.

NEUROCARPON. Previously published by Desvaux (Jour. Bot. Desvaux 1: 119. 1813).

PARALIA. Credited to Hamilton but considered an orthographic variant of **Paralea** Aublet (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 1259).

PHYMOSIA. Credited to Desvaux in Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 133). Currently accepted.

POARIUM. Credited to Desvaux in Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 1376). To be regarded as a synonym of **Stemodia** L.

RHYTACHNE. Credited to Desvaux ex Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 1518). Currently accepted.

TOBINIA. Credited to Desvaux ex Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 1765). Currently regarded as a synonym of *Fagara* L. or *Zanthoxylum* L.

TORULINIUM. Credited to Desvaux ex Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 1171).
Currently accepted.

XYLADENIUS. Credited to Desvaux in Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 1825).
Currently regarded as a synonym of **Banara** L., which Hamilton (*Prodromus*, p. 43) regarded as a *nomen dubium*.

ZYGIS. Farr *et al.* (1979, p. 1894) cite this name as “(Persoon) Desvaux ex Hamilton.” Hamilton did not cite Persoon (Syn. Pl. 2: 131. 1806), where *Zygis* is briefly described as a sectional or generic name. *Zygis* Ham. is referred to *Satureja* L. or *Micromeria* Benth.

In the body of the *Prodromus*, Hamilton used other generic names for the first time, giving diagnostic characteristics with or without comparisons to existing genera. These are the following:

ARACHNIMORPHA. Credited to Desvaux in Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 119).
Generally regarded as a synonym of **Rondeletia** L.

CATHARTOCARPUS. A later homonym of **Cathartocarpus** Pers.

COCCOSYPSILUM. Hamilton cited Browne's *Coccocipsilum*, and his name is to be regarded as an orthographic variant of the conserved **Coccocypselum**.

CYPELLIUM. Credited to Desvaux in Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 479), with the name assigned to the Styracaceae. The binomial *Cypellium nervosum*, based on a plant from Guyana, has not been placed in the genus *Styrax* or otherwise used.

DICHROMA. Although this generic name was not listed in *Index Nominum Genericorum*, it is validly published but is a later homonym of **Dichroma** Cav. (1801) (Scrophulariaceae).

EMMOTUM. Credited to Desvaux ex Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 610) and currently accepted.

ETERICIUS. Credited to Desvaux in Hamilton (Farr *et al.*, 1979, p. 645). This name has been assigned to the Rubiaceae, but the description of *E. parasiticus* can not be placed in representatives of that family from Guyana.

GONOCARPUS. Farr *et al.* (1979, p. 737) indicate this to be a later homonym of *Gonocarpus* Thunb. = **Haloragis** Forster. They state that the type species, *G. jacquinii*, is illegitimate and should be *Combretum alternifolia* Pers. However, the latter is also an illegitimate name for *Combretum decandrum* Jacq.

MAPROUNIA. Farr *et al.* (1979, p. 1039) credited this name to Hamilton and indicated it to be an orthographic variant of **Maprounea** Aublet.

THYANA. Credited to Hamilton by Farr *et al.* (1979, p. 1757). However, Hamilton proposed a new name for *Thouinia* Poit.

The generic names that Hamilton used in the *Prodromus* are variously credited to Hamilton, Desvaux ex Hamilton, Desvaux in Hamilton, or Desvaux in various indices and publications. In several places in the *Prodromus*,

Hamilton cited the names of Desvaux, Beauvois, Richard, or Aublet in brackets. A few of the generic names thus credited to Desvaux had been published elsewhere at an earlier date, but the majority were used for the first time in this publication. Beauvois is the author of *Zosterospermum*; Aublet is the author of *Perama* and *Maprounea* but is not credited by Hamilton for other generic names that were published in his *Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane française*. Richard is not the original author of *Rhynchospora*. Linnaeus and Swartz, the authors of most of the generic names that Hamilton used, are not mentioned.

HAMILTON'S SPECIES

In the list of modern equivalents that follows, we have given the name that Hamilton published, the page reference in the *Prodromus*, and the data supplied as to country of origin, material in the Desvaux Herbarium, and whether Hamilton saw a dried specimen (s.v.) and/or living material (v.v.). The equivalent is indicated as the correct name in accordance with the current code of nomenclature, followed by reference to a publication where the Hamilton name is cited and/or the modern name is used. Where needed, a comment may be supplied and an indication given (p) that the author refers to a specimen in the herbarium at Paris. The designation (p!) indicates that a specimen was seen by Gillis or Proctor. We have no data to indicate whether this was a collection by Hamilton or by some other person. An asterisk (*) indicates that Hamilton declared this entry to be a new species. We have supplied "comb. nov." or "nom. nov." for other entries to indicate our interpretation of Hamilton's action. "Spec. nov." is used to indicate that Hamilton seems to have been describing a new species although he did not indicate this. Hamilton did not cite authorities for the epithets that were not marked as new species. He may have cited synonyms or references to indicate where he obtained the name. Many names, without synonymy or references, had been published previously, generally by Desvaux or Aublet.

LACISTEMA MYRICOIDES (p. 1). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Lacistema aggregatum** (Berg.) Rusby; Adams, Fl. Pl. Jamaica, 490. 1972.

*PEPEROMIA ALATA (p. 2). Santo Domingo; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Peperomia alata** Ruiz & Pavon; León & Alain, Fl. Cuba 2: 27. 1951.

*PEPEROMIA LUNARIA (p. 2). Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Verhuellia lunaria** (Ham.) C. DC.; Moscoso, Catal. Fl. Doming. 132. 1943.

*PEPEROMIA SIMPLEX (p. 2). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Peperomia simplex** Ham.; Adams, Fl. Pl. Jamaica, 208. 1972.

*PEPEROMIA SPATULATA (p. 2). Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = **Peperomia cordifolia** A. Dietr.; Urban, Symb. Antill. 3: 228. 1902.

*PEPEROMIA SUAVEOLENS (p. 2). Cuba, v.v.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Peperomia galioides** Kunth; Urban, Symb. Antill. 3: 261. 1902.

*PEPEROMIA HEMIONITIDIFOLIA (p. 2). Santo Domingo; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Peperomia obtusifolia** (L.) A. Dietr.; Urban, Symb. Antill. 3: 254. 1902.

- ***PIPER CELTIDIFOLIUM** (p. 2). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Piper amalgo** L.; Yuncker, Bull. Inst. Jamaica Sci. II. 8. 1960.
- ***PIPER SAURUROIDES** (p. 3). Puerto Rico, St. Thomas; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Piper medium** Jacq.; Yuncker, Piperaceae No. S. Am. 1: 68. 1960.
- ***PIPER ALARE** (p. 3). Cayenne; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = **Piper marginatum** Jacq.; Urban, Symb. Antill. 3: 172. 1902.
- ***PIPER CUSPIDATUM** (p. 3). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = **Piper cuspidatum** Ham.; Urban, Symb. Antill. 3: 192. 1902.
- ***PIPER LINGULAEFOLIUM** (p. 3). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. C. de Candolle (in Urban, Symb. Antill. 3: 186. 1902) cited the Hamilton name with a question mark in the synonymy of *Piper angustifolium* Ruiz & Pavon. Moscoso (Catal. Fl. Doming. 128. 1943) accepted *Piper lingulaefolium* Ham.
- ***PIPER LANCIFOLIUM** (p. 3). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. C. de Candolle (in Urban, Symb. Antill. 3: 186. 1902) listed the Hamilton name with a question mark in the synonymy of *Piper angustifolium* Ruiz & Pavon from Cuba but not from Jamaica. Adams (Fl. Pl. Jamaica, 1972) does not list the species for Jamaica. The name remains unplaced.
- ***PIPER SCUTIPHYLLUM** (p. 3). Cape Henry, Haiti, v.v. = **Lepianthus peltata** (L.) Raf.; Urban (Symb. Antill. 8: 152. 1920) cited the Hamilton name with a question mark in the synonymy of *Pothomorphe peltata* L.
- ***PIPER TILIAEFOLIUM** (p. 4). Cayenne; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Bagassa tiliaefolia** (Desv.) R. Benoist, Arch. Bot. Mém. 1: 31. 1931. Hamilton suggested this plant might be a new genus. Aublet had published the genus *Bagassa*, and Benoist transferred the species.
- ***COMMELINA GENICULATA** (p. 4). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = **Commelina geniculata** Ham.; Urban, Symb. Antill. 8: 94. 1920.
- SPOROBOLUS LAMARCKII**, "nom. nov." (p. 4). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Sporobolus poiretii** (Roemer & Schultes) Hitchc.; Hitchcock, Man. ed. 2. 964. 1950.
- SPOROBOLUS PURPURASCENS**, "comb. nov." (p. 5). Jamaica = **Sporobolus purpurascens** (Sw.) Ham.; Adams, Fl. Pl. Jamaica, 170. 1972.
- VILFA VIRGINICA**, "comb. nov." (p. 5). Cumana, Jamaica = **Sporobolus virginicus** (L.) Kunth; Hitchcock, Man. ed. 2. 965. 1950.
- ERIOCHLOA PUNCTATA**, "comb. nov." (p. 5). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Eriochloa punctata** (L.) Ham.; Adams, Fl. Pl. Jamaica, 180. 1972.
- REMIREA MARITIMA** (p. 5). Cayenne, Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Mariscus pedunculatus** (R. Br.) Koyama; Koyama in Howard, Fl. Lesser Antilles 3: 279. 1979.
- ***DIGITARIA SETOSA** (p. 6). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Digitaria horizontalis** Willd.; Hitchcock, Man. ed. 2. 854. 1950.
- DIGITARIA DISTACHYA**, "comb. nov." (p. 6). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. In synonymy Hamilton cited "*Panicum distachyon*. Linn. Mantiss. p. 138?

Lam. Ill. t. 43, f. 2," recognized today as *Panicum distachyon* L., and *Digitaria paspaloides* Michaux, now considered to be a synonym of *Paspalum distichum* L. Without a specimen the Hamilton name can not be placed.

DACTYLOCTENIUM MERIDIONALE, "nom. nov." (p. 6). Carribeis, v.v. = **Dactyloctenium aegyptium** (L.) Beauv. The basionym *Cynosurus aegyptius* L. was cited by Hamilton.

ELEUSINE INDICA, "comb. nov." (p. 6). Jamaica, Nevis, St. Kitts, v.v.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Eleusine indica** (L.) Gaertner (1788). The basionym *Cynosurus indicus* L. was cited by Hamilton.

*ORYZA LATIFOLIA (p. 7). Hispanic Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Oryza latifolia** Desv. Jour. Bot. Desvaux 1: 77. 1813. In the original description Desvaux stated the locality to be Carolina and Puerto Rico. Hamilton mentioned only Hispaniola.

*OLYRA OVATA (p. 7). Cayenne; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Ichnanthus panicoides** Beauv.; Chase, Index 2: 445. 1962.

*PHARUS LANCIFOLIUS (p. 8). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Pharus glaber** HBK.; Hitchcock, Man. Grasses W. I. 152. 1936.

*PHARUS OVALIFOLIUS (p. 8). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Pharus latifolius** L.; Hitchcock, Man. Grasses W. I. 396. 1936.

ANDROPOGON DENSUS, "nom. nov." (p. 8). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Andropogon glomeratus** (Walter) BSP.; Hitchcock, Man. Grasses W. I. 396. 1936.

*ANDROPOGON MICROSTACHYUS (p. 8). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Andropogon condensatus** HBK.; Hitchcock, Man. Grasses W. I. 388. 1936.

*ANDROPOGON VIRGATUS (p. 9). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Andropogon virgatus** Ham.; Hitchcock, Man. Grasses W. I. 393. 1936.

*ANDROPOGON JUNCIFOLIUS (p. 9). Santa Cruz (St. Croix); Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Andropogon gracilis** Sprengel; Hitchcock, Man. Grasses W. I. 389. 1936.

*ECHINOLAENA HIRTA (p. 9). America equinoxiali; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Echino-laena hirta** Desv. Jour. Bot. Desvaux 1: 75. 1813. Hamilton cited the locality as Cayenne.

HETEROSTEGA JUNCIFOLIA (p. 9). Jamaica; s.v. = **Bouteloua repens** (HBK.) Scribner & Merr. Gould (in Howard, Fl. Lesser Antilles 3: 85. 1979) and Hitchcock (Man. Grasses W. I. 139. 1936) follow Urban (Symb. Antill. 4: 103. 1903) in excluding the synonym of *Aristida americana* L. (*Bouteloua americana* (L.) Scribner) cited by Hamilton. Only *Bouteloua americana* (L.) Scribner is cited by Adams (Fl. Pl. Jamaica, 165. 1972) for Jamaica, while *B. repens* has been attributed to other islands of the Greater Antilles and to St. Martin. No publication has cited herbarium material attributed to Desvaux or Hamilton.

*PANICUM BAMBUSOIDES (p. 10). Puerto Rico; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Lasiacis**

- divaricata** (L.) Hitchc.; Hitchcock, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. **15**: 16. 1910.
- PANICUM LATIFOLIUM, "sp. nov." (p. 10). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Lasiacis sloanei** (Griseb.) Hitchc.; Hitchcock, Bot. Gaz. **51**: 302. 1911.
- *PANICUM SORGHODEUM (p. 10). Puerto Rico; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Lasiacis sorghodea** (Desv.) Hitchc. & Chase, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. **18**: 338. 1917.
- *PANICUM AGROSTIDIFORME (p. 10). Puerto Rico; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Panicum laxum** Sw.; Urban, Symb. Antill. **4**: 91. 1903.
- *PANICUM ORNATUM (p. 11). Puerto Rico; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Panicum acuminatum** Sw.; Hitchcock, Man. Grasses W. I. 285. 1936.
- *PANICUM PORTORICENSE (p. 11). Puerto Rico; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Panicum portoricense** Ham.; Hitchcock, Man. Grasses W. I. 289. 1936.
- PANICUM CAYENNENSE, "sp. nov." (p. 11). Cayenne; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Panicum cayennense** Lam.; Hitchcock, Man. Grasses W. I. 257. 1936.
- *PENNISETUM ALOPECUROIDES (p. 11). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Pennisetum setosum** (Sw.) L. C. Rich. ex Pers.; Hitchcock, Man. Grasses W. I. 357. 1936.
- *PENNISETUM ERUBESCENS (p. 11). St. Thomas; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Pennisetum setosum** (Sw.) L. C. Rich. in Pers.; Hitchcock, Man. Grasses W. I. 357. 1936.
- *RHYTACHNE ROTTBOELLIODES (p. 12). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Rhytachne rottboellioides** Ham.; Hitchcock (Man. Grasses W. I. 417. 1936) suggested, "The locality given is probably an error as with many other Desvaux specimens. The specimen could not be found in the Paris Herbarium." The taxon has not been reported elsewhere in the West Indian flora but is included in tropical African floras.
- *SORGHUM PARVIFLORUM (p. 12). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Sorghastrum setosum** (Griseb.) Hitchc.; Hitchcock, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. **12**: 195. 1909. According to Moscoso (Catal. Fl. Doming. 40. 1943), this is not *Sorghum parviflorum* Beauv. (1812).
- *CYPERUS UNCINATUS (p. 12). Cayenne, Insulis Carribeis; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Cyperus uncinatus** Poiret in Lam.; Urban, Symb. Antill. **2**: 24. 1900.
- *CYPERUS FASTUOSUS (p. 12). Puerto Rico; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Torulinium odoratum** (L.) Hooper; Hooper, Kew Bull. **26**: 579. 1972.
- *CYPERUS POEOIDES (p. 12). Haiti, v.v.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Torulinium odoratum** (L.) Hooper. Urban (Symb. Antill. **2**: 54. 1900) referred this name to the synonymy of *T. confertum*, which Hooper (Kew Bull. **26**: 579. 1972) considers a synonym of *T. odoratum* (L.) Hooper.
- CYPERUS HYDRA, "sp. nov." (p. 13). Carribeis, v.v. = **Cyperus rotundus** L.; Urban, Symb. Antill. **2**: 35. 1900.
- KYLLINGIA VAGINATA (p. 13). Jamaica, Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Kyllingia peruviana** Lam.; Urban, Symb. Antill. **8**: 53. 1920.

NEMUM SPADICEUM, "comb. nov." (p. 13). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Scirpus angolensis** C. B. Clarke var. **brizaeformis** (Hutch.) Hooper, Kew Bull. **26**: 580. 1972.

*FIMBRISTYLIS DIVARICATUS (p. 14). Puerto Rico; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Fimbristylis divaricatus** Ham. Urban (Symb. Antill. **2**: 84. 1900, and *ibid.* **4**: 119. 1903) listed this name among "species residuae" and "species dubiae," respectively. Britton and Wilson (Sci. Survey Porto Rico Virgin Is. **5**: 96. 1920) noted, "The specimen in the herbarium of Desvaux not identified by modern botanists, the description being incomplete."

*FIMBRISTYLIS HIRTELLUS (p. 14). Puerto Rico; Herb. Desv. s.v. = **Fimbristylis hirtellus** Ham. Urban (Symb. Antill. **2**: 84. 1900) listed this among "species residuae." As with the previous species, Britton and Wilson (Sci. Survey Porto Rico Virgin Is. **5**: 96. 1920) could not place this one. A. Gonzales Mas (Cyperaceae of Puerto Rico, Unpubl. Ph.D. Thesis, Louisiana State Univ. p. 200. 1964) listed *F. divaricatus* and *F. hirtellus* as "excluded species."

*FIMBRISTYLIS SPARTIUM (p. 14). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Fimbristylis spartium** Ham. Urban (Symb. Antill. **2**: 84. 1900) listed this name among "species residuae." Neither Britton and Wilson (Sci. Survey Porto Rico Virgin Is. Vol. 5. 1920) nor Gonzales Mas (Cyperaceae Puerto Rico. 1964) considered the name.

SCIRPUS DOMINGENSIS (p. 14). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Fimbristylis spadicea** Vahl. Urban (Symb. Antill. **2**: 79. 1900) noted that the name Hamilton used had been published by Persoon in 1805. The Persoon reference was cited in the bibliography Hamilton published.

*SCIRPUS STANS (p. 14). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Fimbristylis ferruginea** Vahl; Urban, Symb. Antill. **2**: 78. 1900.

*ZOSTEROSPERMUM GRACILE (p. 14). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Rhynchospora micrantha** Vahl; Kükenthal, Bot. Jahrb. **75**: 274. 1951.

*RHYNCHOSPORA GLOBOSA (p. 15). Cayenne; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Rhynchospora barbata** (Vahl) Kunth ex Kükenthal; Kükenthal, Bot. Jahrb. **74**: 485. 1949.

*RHYNCHOSPORA CONICA (p. 15). Cayenne; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Rhynchospora cephalotes** (L.) Vahl; Kükenthal, Bot. Jahrb. **75**: 122. 1950.

*RHYNCHOSPORA PYRAMIDATA (p. 15). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Rhynchospora polyphylla** Vahl; Kükenthal, Bot. Jahrb. **74**: 403. 1949.

*TORULINIUM CONFERTUM (p. 15). Cayenne; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Torulinium odoratum** (L.) Hooper; Hooper, Kew Bull. **26**: 579. 1972.

DICHROMA CILIATUM, "nom. nov." (p. 15). Dodand (St. Kitts), Nevis, v.v. and s.v. = **Rhynchospora stellata** (Lam.) Griseb.; T. Koyama in Howard, Fl. Lesser Antilles **3**: 287. 1979.

*ERIOCAULON PLANTAGINIODES (p. 16). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Paepalanthus plantaginioides** (Ham.) Koern. in Martius, Fl. Brasil. **3**(1): 470. 1863; Moldenke, Fifth Summary **2**: 956. 1971.

- ***POTHOS SCOLOPENDRINUS** (p. 16). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Anthurium gracile** (Rudge) Lindley. Simon Mayo, of the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, has indicated that this synonymy will be adopted for the treatment of the Araceae in the *Flora of Trinidad and Tobago*.
- PERAMA HIRSUTA** (p. 16). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Perama hirsuta** Aublet. Aublet was cited in synonymy by Hamilton.
- CATESBAEA SPINOSA** (p. 17). Bahamas; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Catesbaea spinosa** L. *Sp. Pl.* 1: 109. 1753.
- COCCOSYPSILUM BROWNEI**, "nom. nov." (p. 17). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Coccocypselum herbaceum** Aublet; Moore & Rendle in Fawcett & Rendle, *Fl. Jamaica* 8: 42. 1936. This name does not appear in *Index Kewensis* or in *Index Nominum Genericorum* as an orthographic variant.
- ***COCCOSYPSILUM CHRYSOPHYLLOIDES** (p. 17). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. This name is not in *Index Kewensis* and has not been found in any publication I have consulted.
- COCCOSYPSILUM CONDALEA**, "nom. nov." (p. 17). Caracas; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Coccocypselum lanceolatum** (Ruiz & Pavon) Pers.; Steyermark, *Fl. Venezuela* 9: 488. 1974.
- COCCOSYPSILUM TONTANEA**, "nom. nov." (p. 18). Caracas; Herb. Desv., s.v. This name can not be placed. Hamilton cited in synonymy *Bellardia repens* Willd. (= *C. tontanea* HBK.; Steyermark, *Fl. Venezuela* 9: 484. 1974) and *Tontanea guianensis* Aublet (= *C. guianense* (Aublet) K. Schum.; Steyermark, *Fl. Venezuela* 9: 481. 1974).
- PAVETTA COFFEOIDES**, "comb. nov." (p. 18). St. Kitts, Nevis, v.v.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Faramea occidentalis** (Jacq.) A. Rich.; Fawcett & Rendle, *Fl. Jamaica* 8: 80. 1936. The Hamilton binomial does not appear in *Index Kewensis*.
- SCOLOSANTHUS VERSICOLOR** (p. 18). Santa Cruz (St. Croix); Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Scolosanthus versicolor** Vahl. The Vahl binomial was cited by Hamilton.
- COUTOUBAEA PURPUREA**, "nom. nov." (p. 18). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Coutoubaea ramosa** Aublet. The Aublet name was cited by Hamilton.
- COUTOUBAEA SPICATA**, "comb. nov." (p. 19). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Coutoubaea spicata** Aublet; Lemée, *Fl. Guyane Fr.* 3: 279. 1953.
- BOUVARDIA AMERICANA**, "nom. nov." (p. 19). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Bouvardia ternifolia** (Cav.) Schlecht.; Standley, *Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb.* 23: 1362. 1926.
- EVEA GUIANENSIS** (p. 19). Guyana = **Faramea guianensis** (Aublet) Bremek.; Bremekamp, *Rec. Trav. Bot. Néerl.* 31: 279. 1934.
- ***EXACUM VERTICILLATUM** (p. 19). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Enicostema verticillatum** (L.) Engler ex Gilg in Engler & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* IV. 2: 67. 1895.
- ***LYGISTUM AXILLARE** (p. 20). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Manettia lygustum** (L.) Sw. Gillis could not find this specimen.

LYGISTUM SPICATUM (p. 20). Martinique, Cumana, Santa Cruz (St. Croix), Haiti, v.v.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Gonzalagunia** spp. Hamilton cited *Coccosypsilum spicatum* Humb. (Nov. Gen. 3: 406 [error for 317]. 1820) and *Barleria hirsuta* Jacq. (Select. Stirp. Am. Hist. 231. 1763; Pl. Am. Pict. t. 172. 1763). The genus is in need of a revision, and there is a question whether the Humboldt material from Cumana and the Jacquin species from Martinique are the same species. No specimens have been located.

MYRMECIA SCANDENS (p. 21). Guyana = **Tachia guianensis** Aublet. Hamilton cited the Aublet name.

*FAGARA MICROPHYLLA (p. 21). St. Kitts, v.v.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Zanthoxylum spinifex** (Jacq.) DC.; Britton & Wilson, Sci. Survey Porto Rico Virgin Is. 5: 450. 1924.

FAGARA PTEROTA (p. 22). Hispaniola, St. Kitts, Nevis, v.v. and s.v. = **Zanthoxylum fagara** (L.) Sarg. The type of the basionym *Schinus fagara* L. is Sloane, Voyage 2: pl. 162, fig. 1, cited in synonymy by Hamilton.

FAGARA TRAGODES (p. 22). Nevis, Haiti, Hispaniola = **Zanthoxylum tragodes** (L.) DC. Moscoso (Catal. Fl. Doming. 283. 1943) regarded this species as endemic to Hispaniola.

*ALTERNANTHERA FILAGINOIDES (p. 23). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p) = **Guilleminea lanuginosa** (Poiret) Hooker. Urban (Symb. Antill. 8: 204. 1920) referred the Hamilton name to *Guilleminea* with a question mark. The specimen in Paris has been annotated recently by James Mears.

CORDIOPSIS MIRABILLOIDES (p. 23). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Cordia serrata** (L.) Gürke in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV. 3: 83. 1893. The binomial Hamilton used was published by Desvaux (Jour. Bot. Desvaux 1: 167. 1808).

CORDIA TOQUEVA (p. 23). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Cordia toqueve** Aublet. Hamilton noted that the specimen in Herb. Desvaux was slightly different and might be a variety. The material has not been seen or cited by recent botanists as far as can be determined.

*CORDIA NITIDA (p. 23). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Cordia nitida** Vahl; Urban, Symb. Antill. 8: 577. 1921. Gillis could not find this material.

*TOURNEFORTIA LUCIDA (p. 24). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Tournefortia lucida** Ham. This name has not been considered by recent monographers. The name is without an assignment in the original *Index Kewensis*.

*TOURNEFORTIA MICROPHYLLA (p. 24). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Tournefortia volubilis** L.; Urban, Symb. Antill. 8: 587. 1921. *Tournefortia microphylla* Bert. (in Sprengel, Syst. Veg. 1: 644. 1825) probably antedates the Hamilton name by several months.

*CONVOLVULUS ALATUS (p. 24). Tobago = **Operculina alata** (Ham.) Urban, Symb. Antill. 3: 343. 1902.

*CONVOLVULUS NEVISIENSIS (p. 24). Nevis, v.v. Hamilton compared this species, which has small, blue flowers, with *C. verticillata* and *C. nodiflora*,

names now placed in the genus *Jacquemontia*. K. Robertson, who has monographed this genus, had not located material and could not place the plant from the description that was compiled from living material. It is possible that no herbarium specimen was prepared, although in the original *Index Kewensis* the name is referred to *Jacquemontia hirsuta*.

IPOMOEA LEUCANTHA* (p. 25). Cuba?, Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = *Ipomoea leucantha*** Jacq. Collect. 2: 280. 1789, which antedates Hamilton's new species. Hamilton cited Cuba with a question mark; León and Alain (Fl. Cuba 4: 244. 1957) stated that this is a South American species and the reference to Cuba was probably an error. A solitary specimen in the Gray Herbarium was prepared in 1870 from material grown from seed obtained from "hort. Paris." Filed under "South America," it has not been annotated by recent scholars.

**CAPSICUM VIOLACEUM* (p. 25). Nevis, v.v. Hamilton obtained living material from Nevis and cited the listing in Catal. Horti Paris. 70, *sine descr.* The name has not been placed by modern workers.

CESTRUM ALATERNOIDES* (p. 25). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = *Cestrum laurifolium*** L'Hér. Hamilton cited Catal. Horti Paris, 70, *sine descr.* Schulz (in Urban, Symb. Antill. 6: 257. 1909) credited the Hamilton binomial to Desfontaines. Gillis could not find a specimen, and none was cited by Francey (Candollea 6: 335-9. 1935).

SOLANUM DESVAUXII, "nom. nov." (p. 26). Antilles (Nevis?), v.v.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = ***Solanum americanum*** Miller. Hamilton cited "*S. nodiflorum* Herb. Desv." Schulz (in Urban, Symb. Antill. 6: 162. 1909) placed the Hamilton name in the synonymy of *Solanum nigrum* var. *americana* (Miller) Schulz. The modern nomenclature for this complex is not satisfactory for floristic work.

ARDISIA OBOVATA* (p. 26). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. (P!) = *Ardisia obovata*** Ham. Urban (Symb. Antill. 2: 397. 1901) accepted the Hamilton binomial but noted "nec Blume." Blume's homonym, published on p. 688 of *Bijdragen tot de Flora van Nederlandsch Indië*, was issued in 1826 (Reg. Veg. 52: 37. 1967) although the date on the title page is 1825.

PLUMERIA TUBERCULATA* (p. 26). Haiti = *Plumeria tuberculata*** Lodd. This name was accepted by Moscoso (Catal. Fl. Doming. 498. 1943), although Woodson (N. Am. Fl. 19(2): 117. 1938) listed it in the synonymy of *Plumeria obtusa* L. var. *sericifolia* (C. Wright) Woodson. In the preface to the *Prodromus* (p. vii), Hamilton took credit for introducing the plant to cultivation.

THEOPHRASTA HENRICI, "nom. nov." (p. 27). Haiti = ***Theophrasta jussiae*** Lindley; Urban, Symb. Antill. 8: 517. 1920. Hamilton obtained living material of this plant and introduced it to cultivation in Europe.

CYPELLIUM NERVOSUM* (p. 28). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = *Styrax*** sp. Airy Shaw (in Willis, Dict. Fl. Pl. ed. 8. 330. 1973) equates to *Styrax* L. the generic name attributed to Desvaux. The binomial was not considered

by Perkins in her monograph (in Engler, *Pflanzenr.* IV. **241**: 1-111. 1907). No material has been located or cited as far as I can determine.

- **ETERICIUS PARASITICUS* (p. 28). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. Rubiaceae? Airy Shaw (in Willis, *Dict. Fl. Pl.* ed. 8. 436. 1973) attributes the generic name to Desvaux and states "Rubiaceae (inc. sed.)." Hamilton said the leaves were alternate. The plant has not been cited in modern publications, and no specimens are known.
- ARACHNIMORPHA INCANA*, "comb. nov." (p. 28). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Rondeletia incana** Sw. Moore (in Fawcett & Rendle, *Fl. Jamaica* **8**: 29. 1936) cited the Hamilton binomial in synonymy with a question mark. The Hamilton name is not in *Index Kewensis*.
- **PALICURIA CAJANNENSIS* (p. 29). Cayenne; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Palicourea pedunculosa** DC.; Lemée, *Fl. Guyane Fr.* **3**: 545. 1953.
- **PALICURIA CROCEOIDES* (p. 29). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. In the original *Index Kewensis* this name was equated with *Palicourea crocea* (Sw.) Roemer & Schultes with a question mark. The name remains unplaced by recent workers.
- **EMMOTUM FAGIFOLIUM* (p. 29). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = **Emmotum fagifolium** Ham.; Lemée, *Fl. Guyane Fr.* **2**: 315. 1952.
- **ECHITES OBLONGIFOLIA* (p. 30). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. Woodson (*Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* **23**: 243. 1936) stated that this plant is "perhaps referable to *Mesechites*." The name has not been placed otherwise.
- ECHITES QUINQUANGULARIS* (p. 30). Tobago, v.v. = **Prestonia quinquangularis** (Jacq.) Sprengel; Woodson, *N. Am. Fl.* **29**(2): 181. 1938.
- **ECHITES BARBATA* (p. 30). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Urechites lutea** (L.) Britton; Urban, *Symb. Antill.* **8**: 547. 1920; Woodson, *N. Am. Fl.* **29**(2): 170. 1938.
- **ECHITES CHRISTOPHORIANA* (p. 31). St. Kitts, v.v. Woodson (*N. Am. Fl.* **29**(2): 176. 1938) suggested that this may be *Mesechites repens* (Jacq.) Miers; however, that species is considered to be endemic to Hispaniola. A coastal plant with yellow flowers from Basse Terre, St. Kitts, would probably be *Urechites lutea* (L.) Britton.
- **ECHITES CONCOLOR* (p. 31). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. Urban (*Symb. Antill.* **8**: 546. 1920) assigned this name to the synonymy of *Rhabdadenia paludosa* (Vahl) Miers with a question mark. Woodson (*Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* **23**: 232. 1936) stated that this "may refer to *Mesechites angustifolia* (Poiret) Miers."
- **ECHITES LINEARIFOLIA* (p. 31). Haiti, v.v.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Mesechites angustifolia** (Poiret) Miers; Woodson, *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* **23**: 239. 1936. Urban (*Symb. Antill.* **8**: 545. 1921) stated that he had seen a photograph of the original specimen.
- **GONOLOBUS STAPELIOIDES* (p. 32). Tobago, v.v.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Gonolobus stapelioides** Ham. Schlechter (in Urban, *Symb. Antill.* **1**: 283. 1899) commented that this is a Jamaican species and that the location Hamilton

cited as Alfred Hall near Scarborough, Tobago, must be an error. His comments suggest that he must have seen a specimen. Adams (Fl. Pl. Jamaica, 597. 1972) also considers this species endemic to Jamaica.

- **GONOLOBUS VIRESCENS* (p. 32). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!). Schlechter (in Urban, Symb. Antill. 1: 290. 1899) listed this name in a category of "Species non satis notae v. mihi non visae." However, he noted that the flower on the plant he studied had been destroyed, so a more accurate description could not be compiled. He suggested that the labels had been switched: *G. virescens* was from Tobago, while *G. stapelioides* was from Jamaica.

The Hamilton binomial was not listed in *Index Kewensis*. *Gonolobus virescens* Decaisne (in DC. Prodr. 8: 596. 1844), based on *Galeotti 1552* (from Mexico), is a later homonym and probably requires a new name.

- **RHUS RUFESCENS* (p. 32). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = ***Brunella comocladifolia*** Humb. & Bonpl.; Urban (Symb. Antill. 6: 102. 1909) indicated the correct identification for this plant, and Gillis found the specimen that had been annotated by Urban in 1908.
- **TURNERA HIRTA* (p. 33). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. Urban (Jahrb. Bot. Gart. Berlin 2: 147. 1853) did not see this material while preparing his monograph. He noted that the name was a later homonym of *T. hirta* Willd. De Candolle (Prodr. 3: 348. 1828) renamed the Desvaux material ***Turnera desvauxii*** DC.
- **TURNERA MICROPHYLLA* (p. 33). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = ***Turnera diffusa*** Willd. ex Schultes; Urban, Symb. Antill. 8: 449. 1920. Gillis suggested that *Triacis microphylla* Griseb. (Fl. Brit. W. Indian Is. 297. 1860), a new combination based by implication on "*Turnera* Desv.," needs to be reexamined and may be a distinct species typified by a Swainson collection from the Bahamas.
- **LORANTHUS ANCEPS* (p. 33). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = ***Oryctanthus florulentus*** (Rich.) Urban. Urban (Bot. Jahrb. 24: 31. 1897) reported that Van Tiegham had seen the specimen and had confirmed the determination.
- **LORANTHUS DOMINGENSIS* (p. 33). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = ***Phoradendron trinervium*** (Lam.) Griseb. var. ***domingense*** (Ham.) Krug & Urban. Urban (Bot. Jahrb. 24: 38. 1897) implied that he had seen a specimen in Paris.
- **LORANTHUS LAXIFLORUS* (p. 33). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = ***Dendropemon laxiflorus*** (Desv.) Steudel. Moscoso (Catal. Fl. Doming. 156. 1943) used this name, while Urban (Symb. Antill. 8: 184. 1920) used *Phthirusa laxiflora* (Desv.) Eichler.
- **BALANTIUM CORDIFOLIUM* (p. 34). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = ***Parinari campestris*** Aublet. Prance (Fl. Neotrop. Monogr. 9: 181. 1972) accepted this determination and cited a flowering specimen in Paris.
- **AMYRIS? HEXANDRA* (p. 34). Nevis, v.v. = ***Dacryodes excelsa*** Vahl; Rose, N. Am. Fl. 25(3): 258. 1911. Hamilton referred to this plant flowering on Nevis in June and September (an entry was probably drawn from field notes).

- ***COMBRETUM PYRAMIDATUM** (p. 35). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = **Combretum pyramidatum** Ham. Exell (Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. **55**: 126. 1953) accepted this species and saw a type in Paris.
- ***RHEXIA AUREA** (p. 35). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Rhexia lutea** Michaux; Cogniaux in DC. Monogr. Phanerog. **7**: 388. 1891. More recently, James (Brittonia **8**: 216. 1956) did not cite this name and considered *R. lutea* to be restricted to the United States.
- ***RHEXIA LINEARIFOLIA** (p. 35). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Rhexia mariana** L. Cogniaux (in DC. Monogr. Phanerog. **7**: 388. 1891) made this placement with a question. The Hamilton name was not listed by James in his revision of the genus (Brittonia **8**: 216. 1956). A specimen has been seen by Philcox, who determined it to be *Angelonia angustifolia* Benth.
- RHEXIA AQUATICA**, "comb. nov." (p. 35). Cayenne, Dominica, Jamaica, Guadeloupe, v.v. and s.v. = **Nepsera aquatica** (Aublet) Naudin; Urban, Symb. Antill. **8**: 490. 1920.
- RHEXIA INCONSTANS**, "nom. nov." (p. 36). St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, v.v. and s.v. = **Tibouchina ornata** (Sw.) Baillon; Howard, Jour. Arnold Arb. **53**: 399. 1972.
- ***RHEXIA TETRAPTERA** (p. 36). Cayenne; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Rhexia stricta** Pursh, according to Cogniaux in DC. Monogr. Phanerog. **7**: 387. 1891. James (Brittonia **8**: 227. 1956) listed *Rhexia stricta* Pursh in the synonymy of *R. virginica* var. *purshii* (Sprengel) James but noted that it is "not *R. stricta* Bonpl. Melast. II. Rhex. 19, pl. 8. 1807." This name has not been placed satisfactorily.
- THYANA SIMPLICIFOLIA**, "comb. nov." (p. 36). Hispaniola = **Thouinia simplicifolia** Poit.; Urban, Symb. Antill. **8**: 391. 1920. The Hamilton binomial was not listed in *Index Kewensis*.
- THYANA TRIFOLIATA**, "comb. nov." (p. 36). Hispaniola, Jamaica = **Thouinia trifoliata** Poit.; Urban, Symb. Antill. **8**: 391. 1920. The Hamilton binomial was not listed in *Index Kewensis*.
- ***SAPINDUS LUCIDUS** (p. 36). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Exothea paniculata** (Juss.) Radlk.; Urban, Symb. Antill. **8**: 396. 1920.
- ***LAURUS GEMINIFLORA** (p. 37). St. Kitts, Jamaica, v.v.; Herb. Desv., s.v. This name has not been placed in the Lauraceae. Kostermans listed it in his *Bibliographia Lauracearum* (1964, p. 627), although previously (Rec. Trav. Bot. Néerl. **33**: 757. 1936) he had stated, "*Laurus geminiflora* Desv. in Hamilt. Prodr. Fl. Ind. Occ. (1825) p. 37 does, according to the description, not correspond either with *Phyllostemonodaphne* or with *Systemonodaphne*." In a later reference (*ibid.* **35**: 105. 1938) he created *Systemonodaphne mezii* Kosterm., with the synonym "*Systemonodaphne geminiflora* Mez in Jahrb. Bot. Garten Berlin V: 79. 1889 (excl. cit. syn. *Laurus geminiflora* Desv.)."
- ***SAMYDA PUBESCENS** (p. 37). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Casearia aculeata** Jacq.; Urban, Symb. Antill. **8**: 446. 1920.

- ***MELASTOMA CHRISTOPHORIANA** (p. 37). St. Kitts, v.v. = **Tetrazygia discolor** (L.) DC.; Cogniaux in DC. Monogr. Phanerog. 7: 721. 1891.
- ***MELASTOMA DODANDIANA** (p. 37). Dodand (St. Kitts), Nevis, v.v. = **Charianthus nodosus** (Desr.) Triana; Cogniaux in DC. Monogr. Phanerog. 7: 716. 1891.
- ***CASSIA DISCOLOR** (p. 38). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Cassia glauca** Lam.; Benth. Trans. Linn. Soc. London 27: 555. 1871. The Hamilton name had been published previously by Desvaux (Jour. Bot. Desvaux 3: 73. 1814).
- ***CASSIA HIRSUTA** (p. 38). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Cassia cathartica** Martius; Benth. in Martius, Fl. Brasil. 15(2): 155. 1870. Adams (Fl. Pl. Jamaica, 1972) does not list *C. cathartica* from Jamaica.
- CATHARTOCARPUS BICAPSULARIS**, "comb. nov." (p. 38). St. Kitts, Nevis, v.v. = **Cassia bicapsularis** L. Hamilton cited the Linnaean name. The Hamilton binomial was not cited in *Index Kewensis*.
- GONOCARPUS JACQUINI**, "nom. nov." (p. 39). Carthagenia = **Combretum decandrum** Jacq.; Exell, Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. 55: 133. 1953.
- BANISTERIA LAURIFOLIA** (p. 39). Nevis, v.v. = **Heteropteris laurifolia** (L.) Juss.; Niedenzu in Engler, Pflanzenr. IV. 141(Heft 93): 457. 1928.
- ***BANISTERIA MAGNOLIAEFOLIA** (p. 40). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Heteropteris platyptera** DC. Niedenzu (in Engler, Pflanzenr. IV. 141(Heft 93): 457. 1928) referred the Hamilton name to *Heteropteris longifolia* (Sw.) Niedz. (1903), which is a later homonym of *H. longifolia* HBK. (1822).
- BANISTERIA MICROPHYLLA**, "sp. nov." (p. 40). Nevis, v.v. = **Stigmaphyllon lingulatum** (Poiret) Small, N. Am. Fl. 25(2): 140. 1910. Niedenzu (in Engler, Pflanzenr. IV. 141(Heft 93): 457. 1928) referred the Hamilton name to *Stigmaphyllon periplocifolia* (Desf.) Juss. The Desfontaines basionym is a *nomen nudum* and was not published validly until 1825. Small's nomenclature is correct.
- ***BANISTERIA CALCITRAPA** (p. 40). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Stigmaphyllon ovatum** (Cav.) Niedz. in Engler, Pflanzenr. IV. 141(Heft 93): 455. 1928.
- ***BANISTERIA DEFORMIS** (p. 40). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Stigmaphyllon angulosum** (L.) Juss.; Niedenzu in Engler, Pflanzenr. IV. 141(Heft 93): 493. 1928.
- BANISTERIA TOMENTOSA**, "sp. nov." (p. 40). Insulis Carribeis; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Stigmaphyllon tomentosum** (Desf.) Niedz. in Engler, Pflanzenr. IV. 141(Heft 93): 459. 1928. The Niedenzu name should be corrected to *Stigmaphyllon tomentosum* (Ham.) Niedz.
- ***MALPIGHIA ELLIPTICA** (p. 40). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Heteropteris purpurea** (L.) Kunth; Niedenzu in Engler, Pflanzenr. IV. 141(Heft 93): 322. 1928.
- MALPIGHIA BIFLORA** (p. 41). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Malpighia biflora** Poiret in Lam.; Urban, Symb. Antill. 8: 338. 1920.

MALPIGHIA PUNICIFOLIA (p. 41). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Malpighia emarginata** Sessé & Moç. ex DC. José L. Vivaldi's work on this complex of species awaits publication.

MALPIGHIA MACROPHYLLA (p. 41). Ind. Occ. = **Malpighia fucata** Ker-Gawl.; Britton & Wilson, Sci. Survey Porto Rico Virgin Is. 5: 443. 1924.

*MALPIGHIA TINIFOLIA (p. 41). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Prionostemma aspera** (Lam.) Miers. Niedenzu (in Engler, Pflanzenr. IV. 141(Heft 94): 642. 1928) stated that the Hamilton plant was *Hippocratea aspera* Lam. (= *Prionostemma aspera* (Lam.) Miers). Smith, in his monograph of the Hippocrateaceae (Brittonia 3: 393. 1940) did not cite the Hamilton name. He recognized a single species for this genus, which does not occur in Hispaniola but ranges from Panama to Trinidad and into Brazil.

*XYLADENIUS GLANDULOSUS (p. 41). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Banara guianensis** Aublet; Tulasne (Ann. Sci. Nat. III. 7: 290. 1847) suggested this identification. Sleumer has annotated all specimens labeled *Banara glandulosa* as *B. guianensis* Aublet.

*TRIUMFETTA ULMIFOLIA (p. 41). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Triumfetta semi-triloba** Jacq. This reference is made in *Index Kewensis*. The Hamilton name was not considered by K. K. Lay in his monograph of the genus (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 37: 315–395. 1950).

APATITIA BLAKEOIDES, “nom. nov.” (p. 42). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Bellucida grossularioides** (L.) Triana. *Bellucida* Raf. is conserved over *Apatitia* Desv. ex Ham. (Reg. Veg. 97: 375. 1938); *Blakea quinquenervia* Aublet, cited in synonymy by Hamilton, is listed as a synonym of *Bellucida grossularioides*.

PEDILANTHUS PADIFOLIUS (p. 42). Barbados, Nevis, v.v. = **Pedilanthus tithymaloides** (L.) Poit. subsp. **padifolius** (L.) Dressler, Contr. Gray Herb. 182: 156. 1951.

PEDILANTHUS TITHYMALOIDES (p. 43). Haiti, v.v. = **Pedilanthus tithymaloides** (L.) Poit.; Dressler, Contr. Gray Herb. 182: 1951.

*EUGENIA RAMIFLORA (p. 43). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Eugenia ramiflora** Ham. De Candolle (Prodr. 3: 285. 1828) could not place this species, but the name was accepted by Lemée (Fl. Guyane Fr. 3: 159. 1953).

EUGENIA TRIFLORA, “comb. nov.” (p. 44). Carthagen. Hamilton cited *Myrtus triflora* Jacq. in synonymy. De Candolle (Prodr. 3: 274. 1828) listed Jacquin's name under *Eugenia* with a question mark as “*M. triflora* Jacq. Stirp. 153, t. 193, f. 59, not Spreng.” The Hamilton binomial was not listed in *Index Kewensis* and antedates the same name by Sessé & Moçino (Pl. Novae Hisp. ed. 1. 83. 1887–1890).

*EUGENIA PYRIFOLIA (p. 44). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. De Candolle (Prodr. 3: 285. 1828) accepted this species in *Eugenia*. Lemée (Fl. Guyane Fr. 3: 145. 1953) cited *Myrcia pyrifolia*?, implying a new combination.

MYRTUS PSIDIOIDES (p. 44). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. De Candolle (Prodr. 3: 242. 1828) cited “*M[yrthus]? psidioides* Desv. in Hamilton,” with the

opinion that it might be a species of *Myrcia*. Berg (Linnaea 27: 198. 1856) supplied the new name *Eugenia desvauxiana* Berg, citing Hamilton in synonymy. Lemée (Fl. Guyane Fr. 3: 162. 1953) accepted "*Eugenia psidioides* DC."

*MYRTUS UMBELLATA (p. 45). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. De Candolle (Prodr. 3: 242. 1828) listed "*M[yrtus]? umbellata* Desv.," with the statement that it might be a *Myrcia*.

MYRTUS CUMETE, "comb. nov." (p. 45). Guyana = *Myrcia coumete* (Aublet) DC.; Lemée, Fl. Guyane Fr. 3: 145. 1953.

MYRTUS DIVARICATA, "comb. nov." (p. 45). Martinique. This name is not placed. Urban (Bot. Jahrb. 19: 585. 1895) assigned the Hamilton name to the synonymy of *Myrcia berberis* DC. with a question mark and excluded Hamilton's synonym, *Eugenia divaricata* Lam. Encycl. 3: 202. 1789. An entry in *Index Kewensis* noted that *Eugenia divaricata* Berg (1854) is a later homonym of *Eugenia divaricata* Benth (1840).

MYRTUS GUIANENSIS, "comb. nov." (p. 45). Guyana = *Myrcia guianensis* (Aublet) DC.; Lemée, Fl. Guyane Fr. 3: 148. 1953.

*PARALIA GUIANENSIS (p. 45). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = *Diospyros guianensis* (Aublet) Gürke in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV. 1: 163. 1891. Accepted by Lemée, Fl. Guyane Fr. 3: 262. 1953.

*ZYGIS AROMATICA (p. 46). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = *Satureja viminea* L.; Briquet in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV. 3a: 300. 1897.

*BUCHNERA CAPILLARIS (p. 46). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = *Lindernia crustacea* (L.) F. Mueller; Philcox, Kew Bull. 18: 310. 1965.

*DURANTA MICROPHYLLA (p. 46). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = *Duranta erecta* L. var. *domingensis* Urban, Symb. Antill. 7: 355. 1912. *Duranta repens* L. is the generally accepted specific name when it is combined with *D. erecta* as a synonym. The varietal name has not been published with *D. repens*, to my knowledge. Urban listed *Duranta microphylla* Ham. with a question mark as a synonym of his variety and indicated that it was a later homonym of *D. microphylla* Willd. (1814).

*POARIUM VERONICOIDES (p. 46). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = *Stemodia parviflora* Aiton. Urban (Symb. Antill. 8: 632. 1921) assigned the Hamilton name to synonymy with a question mark. Philcox (pers. comm.) located material in Paris and described it as a "diminutive state of *Stemodia parviflora* Ait."

*SCROPHULARIA MICRANTHA (p. 47). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = *Scrophularia minutiflora* Penn. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 75: 18. 1923. Urban (Symb. Antill. 1: 403. 1900) had indicated that *S. micrantha* Desv. was a later homonym of the same name as used by d'Urville (1822), although later (*ibid.* 8: 632. 1921) he accepted the Hamilton binomial without reference to d'Urville. Pennell supplied a new name and suggested that a specimen by Poiteau might be an isotype. Philcox (pers. comm.) found two sheets of a Poiteau collection in Paris, but no material attributable to Desvaux or Hamilton.

LOPHIA PHOENICEA, "nom. nov." (p. 47). Nevis, Martinique, v.v.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Alloplectus cristatus** (L.) Martius; Urban, Symb. Antill. 2: 356. 1900.

***CLEOME ACULEATA** (p. 48). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Cleome aculeata** L. Hamilton indicated that his binomial represented a new species and did not cite Linnaeus. Gillis could not find a specimen in Paris.

***CLEOME MICRANTHA** (p. 48). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. This name can not be placed.

***PASSIFLORA CYATHOPHORA** (p. 48). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Passiflora auriculata** HBK.; Killip, Publ. Field Mus. Bot. 19: 122. 1938. Killip (*ibid.*, p. 124) cited *Richard* (p) as the type of *P. cyathophora*.

***PASSIFLORA LANCIFOLIA** (p. 48). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = **Passiflora lancifolia** Ham. Killip (Publ. Field Mus. Bot. 19: 237, 238. 1938) accepted this as a rare species, having seen a specimen in the Desvaux Herbarium, which he stated was probably from Jamaica. Adams (Fl. Pl. Jamaica, 495. 1972) considered the species endemic to Jamaica.

***PASSIFLORA GOSSYPIFOLIA** (p. 48). Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Passiflora foetida** L. var. **gossypifolia** (Desv.) Mast.; Killip (Publ. Field Mus. Bot. 19: 484–487. 1938) cited "*Poiteau* in 1802 (B, Gen, P, type)" from the Dominican Republic and referred to the "very short indument described by Desvaux as 'tomentose.'"

***HIBISCUS ARBOREUS** (p. 49). Guadeloupe, v.v.; Herb. Desv. = **Hibiscus tiliaceus** L. Hamilton cited Brown and Sloane references and plates that are usually regarded as typifying the species.

PHYMOSIA ABUTILOIDES, "comb. nov." (p. 50). Bahamas; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = **Phymosia abutiloides** (L.) Ham. Fryxell (Madroño 21: 156. 1971) credited this combination to Desvaux ex Hamilton.

***GLYCINE EMARGINATA** (p. 50). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Galactia pendula** Pers. Urban (Symb. Antill. 2: 329. 1900) gave this synonymy and may have seen a specimen. The binomial was published by Desvaux (Jour. Bot. Desvaux 3: 78. 1814).

***NEUROCARPON GUIANENSE** (p. 50). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Clitoria cajanifolia** Benth in Martius, Fl. Brasil. 15(1): 121. 1859.

NEUROCARPON ELLIPTICUM (p. 51). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Clitoria rubiginosa** Juss. Benth in Martius, Fl. Brasil. 15(1): 119. 1859) referred Hamilton's name to *Clitoria glycinoides* DC., which is now regarded as a synonym of *C. rubiginosa* Juss. Desvaux published the binomial in Jour. Bot. Desvaux 3: 75. 1814.

"*Neurocarpum rubiginosum* Ham. Prodr. (1825) p. 51" was listed by Benth in Martius, Fl. Brasil. 15(1): 119. 1859) and by Urban (Symb. Antill. 8: 301. 1920), although Hamilton did not use this binomial.

***DOLICHOS CYLINDRICUS** (p. 51). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Vigna vexillata** (L.) A. Rich.; Benth in Martius, Fl. Brasil. 15(1): 194. 1859.

- ***AESCHYNOMENE CASSIOIDES** (p. 51). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Aeschynomene histrix** Poiret. Rudd (Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. **32**: 81. 1955), following Bentham's action, placed the Hamilton binomial in synonymy with a question mark.
- ***EUPATORIUM CAPILLARE** (p. 51). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Brickellia diffusa** (Vahl) A. Gray; Urban, Symb. Antill. **8**: 717. 1921.
- ***EUPATORIUM RETICULATUM** (p. 51). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. This name has not been placed. Moore (in Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jamaica **8**: 185. 1936) stated, "The short description is inadequate for determination," and the name is not listed by Adams (Fl. Pl. Jamaica, 1972). There are two later homonyms (Hooker & Arnott, Bot. Beechey Voy. 29. 1830, with a type from Valparaiso; and A. Richard, Fl. Cuba **2**: 39. 1853, from Cuba).
- ***BACCHARIS ODORATA** (p. 52). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Pluchea odorata** Cass.; Urban, Symb. Antill. **5**: 250. 1907.
- ***SPILANTHES SARMENTOSA** (p. 52). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Spilanthes sarmentosa** Ham. Urban (Symb. Antill. **8**: 734. 1921) listed this binomial as a "species dubia." Gillis was unable to find a specimen in Paris, and current students of the genus have been unable to locate material or to place the name.
- ***ELEPHANTOPUS VIRGATUS** (p. 52). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. This name has not been placed, and no material has been located by specialists on the genus.
- ***CYRTOPODIUM ELEGANS** (p. 53). Antigua, v.v. = **Tetramicra canaliculata** (Aublet) Fedde. Garay and Sweet (in Howard, Fl. Lesser Antilles **1**: 162. 1974) reported the Hamilton type to be from Green Castle, Antigua, with a collection preserved in Paris.
- ***EPIDENDRUM CUSPIDATUM** (p. 53). Nevis, Carribeis, v.v.; "Ic. pict. v" = **Epidendrum ciliare** L. Garay and Sweet (in Howard, Fl. Lesser Antilles **1**: 128. 1974) state that no specimen was preserved. The type of the Loddiges material that Hamilton cited is a plate in *The Botanical Cabinet* (**1**: pl. 10. 1817). The plant was originally from Dominica. Hamilton's reference to living material is unexplained, although the reference to "Ic. pict. v" may be to the Loddiges plate. Gillis, however, found a specimen in the Desvaux herbarium marked *Epidendrum ciliare* in Desvaux's handwriting.
- ***MAPROUNIA GLAUCA** (p. 54). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. Hamilton credited Aublet with the generic name, which had originally been published as *Maprounea* Aublet.
- ***BEGONIA SUAVEOLENS** (p. 54). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Begonia purpurea** Sw. Schulz (in Urban, Symb. Antill. **7**: 17. 1911) placed the Hamilton binomial in synonymy and used the expression "probabiliter." *Begonia purpurea* Sw. is regarded as endemic to Jamaica.
- ***CALADIUM VIOLACEUM** (p. 54). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Colocasia esculenta**

(L.) Schott. Hamilton referred to Desfontaines's "Cat. Hort. Paris." in his description. Such material was regarded by De Candolle (Monogr. Phanerog. 2: 492. 1879) as *C. antiquorum*.

CROTON MICROCARPUS* (p. 55). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = **Croton microcarpus Ham. Urban (Symb. Antill. 3: 292. 1903) stated that the species could not be determined, but in a later volume (*ibid.* 8: 257. 1920) he accepted the name. Gillis found a specimen marked in Desvaux's hand. The Hamilton binomial was not listed in *Index Kewensis*, and *Croton microcarpus* Mueller-Arg. (in Martius, Fl. Brasil. 11(2): 142. 1873) is a later homonym for a Brazilian species.

CROTON GUADELOUPENSIS* (p. 55). Guadeloupe; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Croton astroites Aiton. Urban (Symb. Antill. 3: 292. 1903) established the synonymy. The binomial was not listed in *Index Kewensis*.

CROTON DICHOTOMUS (p. 55). Hispaniola = **Adelia bernardia** L. Hamilton made this observation.

CROTON BAHAMENSIS* (p. 55). Bahamas; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = **Croton lucidus L. Urban (Symb. Antill. 3: 292. 1903) suggested the proper identification. Gillis found a specimen in Paris. The binomial was not listed in *Index Kewensis*. As a consequence, *C. bahamensis* Millsp. (Publ. Field Mus. Bot. 2: 308. 1909) is a later homonym, and Gillis concluded that this is *C. humilis* L.

CROTON PRUNIFOLIUS (p. 55). Hispaniola, Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Croton glabellus** L. Urban (Symb. Antill. 8: 351. 1920) credited Geisel with the synonymy.

CROTON ELEUTERIA (p. 56). Jamaica; s.v. = **Croton eluteria** (L.) Sw. The correct nomenclature of *Clutia eleuteria* L. remains an unsolved problem.

CROTON MICROSTACHYUS* (p. 56). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. (p!) = **Croton microstachyus Ham. Urban (Symb. Antill. 8: 351. 1920) accepted this species and noted that a specimen was in Paris. The binomial was not included in *Index Kewensis*, and Gillis noted that *Croton microstachyum* Baillon (*Adansonia* 4: 366. 1863) from Brazil was a later homonym.

Gillis (1978) noted that *Croton gonaivensis* Urban is a synonym.

**CROTON ANGUSTIFOLIUS* (p. 56). Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. Urban (Symb. Antill. 3: 292. 1900) stated that the description was too brief to permit identification. Later (*ibid.* 8: 357. 1920) he noted a similarity to *C. megaladeni* Urban but listed *C. angustifolius* in a group of species not placed satisfactorily. Moscoso (Catal. Fl. Doming. 305. 1943) listed the species as endemic but failed to cite additional material.

TOBINIA CORIACEA* (p. 57). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Zanthoxylum spinosum (L.) Sw.; Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 178. 1920.

TOBINIA SPINOSA, "comb. nov." (p. 57). Jamaica = **Zanthoxylum spinosum** (L.) Sw.; Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 178. 1920.

TOBINIA ACUMINATA, "comb. nov." (p. 57). Jamaica = **Zanthoxylum acuminatum** Sw.; Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 179. 1920.

TOBINIA EMARGINATA, "comb. nov." (p. 57). Jamaica = **Zanthoxylum spinosum** (L.) Sw.; Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 178. 1920.

TOBINIA TERNATA, "comb. nov." (p. 57). Dominica = **Zanthoxylum punctatum** Vahl; Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 177. 1920.

*SMILAX FLAVESCENS (p. 58). Guyana, Hispaniola; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Smilax papyracea** Duhamel; Schulz in Urban, Symb. Antill. 8: 99. 1920.

*SMILAX FLORIBUNDA (p. 58). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Smilax cuspidata** Michaux. This reference was suggested in *Index Kewensis* and can not be verified. No material has been found.

*SMILAX ELLIPTICA (p. 58). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Smilax zeylanica** L. Schulz (in Urban, Symb. Antill. 5: 47. 1904) stated that this was surely not a native plant.

*SMILAX ILICIFOLIA (p. 58). Antilles; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Smilax coriacea** Sprengel var. **ilicifolia** (Ham.) Schulz in Urban, Symb. Antill. 8: 99. 1920. Schulz indicated that there was a specimen in the Desvaux herbarium.

*SMILAX SAGITTATA (p. 58). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Smilax aspera** L. Schulz (in Urban, Symb. Antill. 5: 47. 1904) reported that the designation of this specimen from India Occidentale was an error for India Orientale, and that the plant was *Smilax aspera* as A. de Candolle had indicated (Monogr. Phanerog. 1: 165. 1878).

*SMILAX RETICULATA (p. 58). Ind. Occ.; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Smilax lanceolata** L.; Howard, Taxon 28: 57. 1979.

*ACACIA STENOSTACHYA (p. 59). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Piptadenia psilostachya** (A. DC.) Benth, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 30: 372. 1875.

*ACACIA HAMILTONII (p. 59). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Calliandra portoricensis** (Jacq.) Benth; Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 142. 1920.

*ACACIA LINEARIS (p. 59). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Calliandra portoricensis** (Jacq.) Benth; Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 142. 1920. *Acacia linearis* Ham. is a later homonym of Sims (Curtis's Bot. Mag. 47: t. 2156. 1820).

*ACACIA UNGULATA (p. 59). Jamaica; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Calliandra portoricensis** (Jacq.) Benth; Fawcett & Rendle, Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 142. 1920.

ACACIA HUMBOLDTII, "nom. nov." (p. 60). Guyana = **Acacia lutea** Hitchc. Benth (Trans. Linn. Soc. London 40: 500. 1875) referred the Hamilton name to *Acacia macracantha* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., which Fawcett and Rendle (Fl. Jamaica 4(2): 138. 1920) referred to *A. lutea* Hitchc.

*ACACIA MICRANTHA (p. 60). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Pithecellobium parvifolium** Benth; Benth in Martius, Fl. Brasil. 15(2): 454. 1876. *Acacia micrantha* Benth (Trans. Linn. Soc. London 30: 526. 1875) from Mexico is a later homonym, and the plant has been renamed *Acacia parviflora* Little (Phytologia 6: 506. 1959).

*ACACIA SELENICARPA (p. 60). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = **Acacia albida** Delile. Benth (Trans. Linn. Soc. London 30: 515. 1875) established the

synonymy and noted "patria falsa."

**INGA CAPITATA* (p. 61). Guyana; Herb. Desv., s.v. = *Inga capitata* Desv. Jour. Bot. Desvaux 3: 71. 1814. Lemée (Fl. Guyane Fr. 2: 43. 1952) accepted this species.

INGA CORNIGERA, "comb. nov." (p. 61). Carthagenia, Cuba = *Acacia cornigera* (L.) Willd.; Janzen, Smithson. Contr. Bot. 13: 80. 1974. Hamilton cited references to *Acacia cornigera* Hort. Kew. and *Mimosa cornigera* Jacq. The species is known today from Mexico and Central America.

INGA SPINIFOLIA (p. 61). Ind. Occ.; s.v. = *Pithecellobium circinale* (L.) Benth; Benth, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 30: 573. 1875. The binomial was published by Desvaux (Jour. Bot. Desvaux 3: 72. 1814).

**INGA FAECULIFERA* (p. 61). Hispaniola, Santo Domingo; Herb. Desv., s.v. = *Parkia africana* R. Br.; Burkart, Jour. Arnold Arb. 57: 524. 1976. Gillis was unable to find specimens under *Inga*, *Prosopis faeculifera* Desv. (Ann. Sci. Nat. 9: 426. 1826), or *Parkia*.

**FICUS GUIANENSIS* (p. 62). Guyana; Herb. Desv. = *Ficus guianensis* Ham. Lemée (Fl. Guyane Fr. 1: 508. 1955) listed this species but was unable to place it.

HAMILTON'S BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hamilton (1832–1835) referred to his first publication as a "small Medical Work (now I believe out of print)" that was published shortly after his graduation in 1808. No exact title or reference to this has been found. Following the publication of the *Prodromus* in 1825, Hamilton wrote a number of letters to the *Gardener's Magazine* between 1826 and 1836. Many of these are based on his notes on his experiences in the West Indies. While he was there, Hamilton received seeds from many sources; he distributed these through the West Indies and returned some to Europe (cf. *Ocimum montanum*, Curtis's Bot. Mag. 57: t. 2996. 1830). Among his correspondents were E. N. Bancroft and J. MacFadyen (Jamaica), Sir Robert Kerr Porter (Venezuela), Thomas Higson and Edward Watts (Carthagenia, Colombia), and D. C. Lansereur, the elder (Rennes, France). Hamilton described his goal as follows: "May we hope that the reformed system [of plant cultivation] which has at last happily commenced, will bring with it better things; awaken the planters, so long slumbering on the verge of ruin, to a sense of their true interests and convert the West Indian islands, from a fatal millstone about the neck of Great Britain, into what a bountiful providence designed they should be, a terrestrial paradise, and a source of benefit to the parent state. This is a consummation I have incessantly laboured to effect, by calling the attention of those most interested to the true capabilities of those mismanaged and comparatively mismanaged regions. . . ." Hamilton took credit for introducing *Caesalpinia coriaria*, the divi-divi tree, to Barbuda; and his description of *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus* (under *Dolichos*), the winged bean, may well be the earliest record of the plant in the New World.

After a hiatus in his writing from 1838 to 1844, Hamilton began an equally

concentrated contribution to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. An obituary notice in that journal in 1856 referred to him as "our valued correspondent." With further study Hamilton's obscure and formerly unindexed letters can serve to date plant introductions and to detail the medicinal uses of local plants during a period when literature on the West Indies tends to be scanty.

In the following listing the letters that appear without titles in journals are abstracted to subject matter. One letter on the subject of the medicinal properties of *Piscidia* was stated to be in Volume 33, page 45, of "Mr. Nicholson's Journal"—a reference that can not be located.

1814

Some particulars respecting hail storms in the West Indies in the month of April 1814; and experiments to ascertain the medicinal powers of the *Hura crepitans*. Tilloch Philos. Mag. 44: 191–193 (not seen).

1825

Prodromus plantarum Indiae Occidentalis. xvi + 67 pp. Treuttel & Würtz, London.

1826

Cultivation of *Myrica carolinensis*. Gardener's Mag. 1: 403.

1828

Culture of *Hypanthera moringa* in the West Indies. Gardener's Mag. 3: 157.

Letter: Report on Arracacha plant. Gardener's Mag. 3: 352.

Letter: Arracacha, *Brownea coccinea* and el achira. Gardener's Mag. 4: 157, 158.

Letter: The pita plant. Gardener's Mag. 4: 161.

Letter: The duffin bean. Gardener's Mag. 4: 190.

Letter: Charcoal powder for packing plants to be transported. Gardener's Mag. 4: 190.

Letter: List of plants introduced from Carthagená. Gardener's Mag. 4: 278.

Letter: Report on the arracacha plant. Gardener's Mag. 4: 402.

Letter: The cow cabbage. Gardener's Mag. 4: 403.

Letter: Annuals vs. perennials. Gardener's Mag. 4: 442.

Letter: Timber to use in building hot houses. Gardener's Mag. 4: 442.

Letter: The locust tree. Gardener's Mag. 4: 443.

Letter: Winter's rest to extra-tropical plants. Gardener's Mag. 4: 443.

Letter: List of plants introduced from Carthagená. Gardener's Mag. 4: 443.

Letter: *Psidium cattleyanum*. Gardener's Mag. 4: 448.

Letter: *Myrica cerifera*. Gardener's Mag. 4: 448.

1829

List of timber trees in the province of Chocó, Colombia. Gardener's Mag. 5: 44–47.

Letter: Vines within the tropics. Gardener's Mag. 5: 98–100.

1830

Letter: *Argemone mexicana*. Gardener's Mag. 6: 315.

Letter: *Dolichos tetragonolobus*. Gardener's Mag. **6**: 315.

Letter: Meloncito d'olor, *Cucumis* sp. Gardener's Mag. **6**: 315.

Letter: Seeds from Carthagenia. Gardener's Mag. **6**: 493.

1831

Letter: Kassaba melon. Gardener's Mag. **7**: 101.

Letter: A new species of *Canna*. Gardener's Mag. **7**: 226.

Letter: The genus *Georgia*. Gardener's Mag. **7**: 716.

1832

Letter: *Caesalpinia coriaria*. Gardener's Mag. **8**: 46, 47.

Letter: Choco palms. Gardener's Mag. **8**: 79, 80.

Letter: Enquiry about a flax or hemp machine. Gardener's Mag. **8**: 96.

Letter: The pita de guataca . . . for cordage. Gardener's Mag. **8**: 240–242.

Letter: Enquiry about dissolving India rubber. Gardener's Mag. **8**: 735.

Letter: *Tacca pinnatifida*. Gardener's Mag. **8**: 736.

1833

Letter: *Oxalis brasiliensis*. Gardener's Mag. **9**: 618.

1834

Letter: Uvedale's St. Germain pear. Gardener's Mag. **10**: 61.

Letter: Apio roots from Caracas. Gardener's Mag. **10**: 296.

Letter: Germination experiment. Gardener's Mag. **10**: 368.

Letter: Plants sent from Caracas. Gardener's Mag. **10**: 396.

Letter: *Caesalpinia coriaria* and *Cassia fistula*. Gardener's Mag. **10**: 404, 405.

Letter: *Bignonia ophthalmica* and *Oxalis crenata*. Gardener's Mag. **10**: 453.

Letter: Victoria wheat and yucca starch. Gardener's Mag. **10**: 454, 455.

Letter: The shaddock and mango. Gardener's Mag. **10**: 576, 577.

On the medical properties of the *Piscidia erythrium* or Jamaica dogwood.
Trans. Roy. Med.-Bot. Soc. London **3**: 17–22.

Some account of the febrifuge bark of a tree called el malambo, the produce
of South America. Trans. Roy. Med.-Bot. Soc. London **3**: 67–77.

1836

Letter: The palo de vaca or cow tree. Gardener's Mag. **12**: 100–103.

Letter: The genus *Bambusa*. Gardener's Mag. **12**: 197, 198.

Letter: Timber trees of Caracas. Gardener's Mag. **12**: 210, 211.

Letter: Cultivating wheat, etc. in the West Indies. Gardener's Mag. **12**: 211–213.

1837

American sumach; to chemists, dyers, tanners and others. Agr. Hort. Soc.
India Trans. **3**: 92–94 (not seen).

On the American sumach. Madras Jour. Lit. Sci. **15**: 363–365 (not seen).

1838

Letter: The cow tree (*Galactodendron speciosum*). Gardener's Mag. **14**: 495.

1844

Sur les propriétés narcotiques de l'écorce de la racine de *Piscidia erythrina*.
Jour. Pharm. Chim. III. 6: 422, 423.

1845

On the Jamaica dog-wood. Pharm. Jour. 4: 76–78, 111–114.

On the medicinal properties of the *Argemone mexicana* and *Hura crepitans*.
Pharm. Jour. 4: 167–170.

Over de narcotische eigenschappen van den bast des wortels van *Piscidia erythrina* Jacq. "Tijdschr. Schei. Artsenijh." 2: 111–113 (not seen).

1846

On the *Argemone mexicana*, *Hura crepitans*, *Jatropha curcas* and *J. multifida*.
Pharm. Jour. 5: 23–27.

On the genus *Jatropha*, and the *Janipha manihot* and *loeflingii*. Pharm. Jour.
5: 27–33.

Medical properties of the *Fevillea cordifolia*. Pharm. Jour. 5: 33–35.

On the *Moringa pterygospermum* or oil of ben tree and its uses, economical
and officinal. Pharm. Jour. 5: 58, 59.

On the gum of the *Rhus metopium* and on the *Aristolochia odoratissima*,
trilobata and *anguicida*. Pharm. Jour. 5: 60, 61.

On the properties ascribed to some species of *Comocladia*. Pharm. Jour.
5: 114–117.

On the properties of some species of *Cathartocarpus*. Pharm. Jour. 5: 118–121.

On the medical and economical properties of *Anacardium occidentale* or
cashew nut tree. Pharm. Jour. 5: 268–273.

On the medicinal properties of the species of *Cassia* found in the West
Indies. Pharm. Jour. 5: 345–351.

On the properties of the *Hippomane mancinella* or manchineel tree. Pharm.
Jour. 5: 408–412.

On the medical and commercial properties of *Caesalpinia coriaria* or divi-divi.
Pharm. Jour. 5: 443–452.

Om gummi af *Rhus metopium* og om *Aristolochia odoratissima*, *trilobata*,
og *anguicida* samt *Moringa pterygospermum*. Arch. Pharm. Kjøbenhavn
3: 413–415 (not seen).

1847

On the medical and economical properties of *Rhizophora mangle* or mangrove
tree. Pharm. Jour. 6: 11, 12.

On the noxious properties of the *Echites suberecta*, or savanna flower, and
their antidotes. Pharm. Jour. 6: 23, 24.

On the *Maranta arundinacea* and its application as an antidote to animal
and vegetable poisons. Pharm. Jour. 6: 25–28.

On the reputed properties of some of the species of *Cleome*. Pharm. Jour.
6: 79, 80.

On the *Capparis cynophallophora* or bottle cod. Pharm. Jour. 6: 81, 82.

On the properties of the *Asclepias curassavica*, or bastard ipecacuanha. Pharm.
Jour. 6: 212–216.

On the *Muracuja ocellata* or West Indian opium. Pharm. Jour. **6**: 216, 217.

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On the properties of the *Bocconia frutescens* and *Clusia*. Pharm. Jour. **6**: 581–584.

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1848

On the *Canna achira*, or tous-les-mois. Pharm. Jour. **7**: 56–60.

On the medical and economical properties of the *Sapindus saponaria*, soap-berry or black nickar tree. Pharm. Jour. **7**: 225–230.

Some further particulars respecting the *Rhus metopium* or hog-gum tree. Pharm. Jour. **7**: 270–277.

1849

A few statistics of cholera at Plymouth. Pharm. Jour. **8**: 168, 169.

Un nouveau poison. Jour. Pharm. Chim. III. **15**: 123.

1850

On the purgative properties of the oils obtained from the plants indigenous to the Antilles. Pharm. Jour. **9**: 129–131.

On the ava root of the Sandwich Islands. Pharm. Jour. **9**: 218–220.

1851

On the cultivation, preparation and properties of the *Myrica cerifera*, and *M. carolinensis*, or waxtree of Carolina. Pharm. Jour. **10**: 450–454.

1853

Observations on the late earthquake in the west of England. Pharm. Jour. **12**: 181–183, 308, 309.

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Queries respecting the poisonous properties of fish. Pharm. Jour. **12**: 344.

Some notices of the hurricane at Plymouth, England, of 1824. Pharm. Jour. **12**: 388, 389.

1854

On the medicinal properties of the *Coffea arabica*. Pharm. Jour. **13**: 329, 330.

A few observations on the use of *Argemone mexicana* in cholera. Pharm. Jour. **13**: 642.

1855

The metal aluminium, its probable use in pharmacy. Pharm. Jour. **14**: 16–18.
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1856

On the nutritive properties of the mass which remains after the expression
of the nuts of the cocoa, etc. Pharm. Jour. **15**: 350.
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